

The Bisbee Daily Review

Published Every Day Except Monday by the
State Consolidated Publishing Company

Editorial Rooms—Phone No. 39, 2 rings.
Business Office—Phone No. 39.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SINGLE COPIES, Daily	.....	5c
PER MONTH	.....	.75
THREE MONTHS	.....	2.25
SIX MONTHS	.....	4.00
TWELVE MONTHS	.....	7.50
SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per year	.....	2.50
SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per quarter	.....	.75
No subscription taken for less than 75c.		

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly are requested to notify the business office.

Advertising Rates on Application.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

Wednesday Morning, April 7, 1915.

GREAT BRITAIN GOING DRY

Of all the unforeseen effects of this remarkable war, nothing has been more amazing than the widespread repudiation of alcohol.

It seemed that when the czar abolished the vodka traffic throughout the Russian Empire by one stroke of his autocratic pen, the limit had been reached in prohibition. But now an even greater revolution is promised. Democratic Britain is about to go "dry."

It seems incredible. Drink may not have so firm a hold on the British people as it has on the Russian masses; but in Russia the vodka habit is of comparatively recent growth, whereas the English, Scotch and Irish have been accustomed to whiskey, gin and rum for generations, and to malt liquors from time immemorial. An English authority declares that "Britain's drink bill is twice as much per capita as America's, four times as much as Canada's, and far the highest of any country in the world." A large part of the population has the alcohol craving. The practice of drinking has become a social tradition and habit interwoven with national manners and modes of thought. And these habitual drinkers are no unreflecting neophytes, submissive to the order of a czar, but free Britons, as democratic as any people in the world.

If the British nation gives up liquor, it will mean the greatest triumph for abstinence that the world has seen.

Though the final step has not yet been taken, it now seems inevitable. And it should be observed that the step is to be taken not as a moral reform, but purely as a practical war measure. The British government has found that drink decreases human efficiency so greatly that it interferes with the national business of fighting, and threatens disaster. Lloyd George, who is no visionary social reformer, declared recently that drink was a more serious peril to Britain than were German bullets. A cabinet committee has been investigating labor conditions in the great shipyards and the factories that make war supplies—recently taken over by the socialized government—and has found that warships, guns, powder, shells, cartridges, uniforms, etc., cannot be produced in sufficient quantities for Kitchen's great armies unless the workmen stop drinking.

"The days lost by drinkers," we are told, "reduce their working time on an average to three full days a week." There is an appalling contrast between the work done by drinkers and that done by teetotalers. And the frequent incapacitating of men by drunkenness throws the whole works out of gear, hampering the output of the soldier men.

Little less serious is the accusation brought against the community in general because of the genial treating habit. Britons are not so prone to treating as Americans are; but the war has popularized the practice, and everybody insists on buying drinks for the soldiers and sailors. Many army men at home on leave have asked to be ordered back for duty at once, because it was so hard to resist being pined with drink by their friends. Drinking has greatly increased, too, among women, as an antidote for loneliness and grief when their husbands and sons are at the front—and nearly one-third of all the men in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales have gone to fight.

Little by little the conviction has been growing in British government circles that there is no other way. The king himself has prepared the country for the stroke by setting the example. His announcement that he himself has forsaken the use of alcoholic liquors, and that he will hereafter permit no wine or other drink to be served in the royal household, may have as much effect as an act of parliament for in England, more than anywhere else, the king sets the social custom. If the king does not drink, how can his subjects drink without shame, even though it be to pledge the king or his army?

It will require national law to make the prohibition legal. That may be expected now from parliament at any time. It is a complex business; it will be necessary to reimburse to some extent at least the liquor manufacturers and dealers, as France has done in suppressing the absolute industry, and there will be tens of thousands of idle workmen to be cared for. "It will be a social revolution," says the reformers. But they have counted the cost and seem ready to pay it.

The prohibition is frankly a war measure, merely

for the duration of the war. But when the conflict is over, will a thoroughly sobered nation willingly resume the old yoke? Will "wine that maketh glad the heart of man" (and that interfereth with his work) ever regain its lost prestige?

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE

William Allen White, in his Emporia Gazette, makes these sincere and unkind remarks about the Kansas legislature. Could he also have had Arizona in mind?

"Looking over the legislature as she stands proudly in the winter fog like the other end of the clothes line, we should say that it was very much flimsy, cheap, disorganized, irresponsible, unreliable, stupid, and with a few other minor faults."

"It got nowhere because it lacked leaders. It spent a lot of money for nothing in particular and faded out like a greasy spot on the Commonwealth."

"A legislature elected as the result of a passionate desire to say, do or think nothing to oppose the machine, said, did and thought nothing worth a tinker's dam which is a small resin obstruction used by tinner to prevent the flow of molten solder. So we repeat, that a machine held together solely by a desire to lick the Democrats—which is a laudable object, but hardly a life work—will not amount to a tinker's dam in the end."

New York editors, regardless of party, are saying pretty much the same about their state legislature though none of them have said it so well.

A calm observer is bound to admit that this year's legislative crop thus far, the country over, is the leanest, sorriest and sickliest output of many years. Its regardless of political complexion, most of our state legislatures have shown about the same defects as the Kansas crowd.

In nearly every case the trouble may be traced to a lack of responsible and intelligent leadership. But why there should be so notable a lack of responsible and intelligent leaders remains to be explained.

EASTERN INDUSTRIES RECOVER

It isn't only in war supplies that the country is beginning to feel a touch of prosperity. A large part of Europe must have stuff to fight with, but all the world must have clothes to wear, and the inevitable recovery of the textile and clothing industries is under way.

It isn't long since the New York garment workers were in great distress. Now the secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union reports that hardly any of the 85,000 members in Greater New York are idle. All over the state factories have started up again, and many of them are working over time. The woolen and cotton mills throughout New England have resumed activity on a big scale.

Most of the output, of course, is intended for domestic trade. There is a steady increasing demand from Europe for textile products of various sorts. But the newest and most significant note in the industry is the demand from South America for ready-to-wear clothing. The cloak and suit makers report that the orders now pouring in from those markets—heretofore supplied chiefly from Europe—are more than they can take care of.

The increasing demand for cotton goods, due chiefly to the strengthening market for women's wear, has a wholesome effect on the raw cotton industry, and is doing more than anything else to use up the big crop and relieve the depression in the South.

It is the East and South that have so far suffered most from the business paralysis that came with the war. When their greatest industries show such encouraging signs of revival, the country as a whole has good reason for cheerfulness.

"PUSHMOBILE" IS A VEHICLE

The small boy has won a great legal triumph. The "pushmobile" is not an intrusive toy, but a regular vehicle that has the right of way on a public thoroughfare. Just as surely as has a carriage, a ten-ton motor truck or the automobile of the President. All that is necessary is for the boy pushing his mobile to keep to the right side.

Judge Beaudet of Brooklyn, N. Y., has rendered this momentous decision, and Leo Barry, ten years old, is the hero who has won the victory for the youth of America.

Leo was riding his pushmobile along a Brooklyn avenue, minding his own business and keeping on his own side, when a grocer's delivery wagon ran into him, smashing the mobile and injuring Leo. The boy's father brought suit against the grocery firm and was awarded \$900 damages. The defendant asked to have the verdict set aside, on the ground that Leo hadn't any business on the street, and was interfering with legitimate traffic. But the judge upheld the plaintiff's contention that the boy had as much business on the street as anybody else, and that in this particular instance he had the right of way over the grocery wagon.

Every youngster with a pushmobile ought to take notice of this decision.

"Cousin Ebert clubs" are spreading rapidly, as one community after another succumbs to the influence of the gentle character in "Ruggles of Red Gap" who "can be pushed just so far." And speaking of eligibility for membership, how about the French army?

Does war pay? Just ask Mr. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Earnings of 30 per cent on common stock and undistributed orders of \$16,000,000—largely war stuff—are not to be sneezed at in a dull year.

YAQUI BRAVES IN WEIRD EASTER DANCE

Unique Celebration Held Near Tempe Is Attended By Many Spectators Who Are Thrilled By Barbaric Display.

TEMPE, April 6.—Mix over a thousand fanatic Yaqui Indians—the Sonora kind—with the most beautiful ceremony of civilized nations, Christianity's commemoration of Easter and you get the weird ceremonial that took place at Guadalupe village five miles southwest of here, Saturday night. While the Christian nations were observing the day with elaborate church programs, fashion parades and other forms of celebrating the end of Lent, the half savage descendants of the mountain tribes of Old Mexico have been preparing their own form of purification rites, a series of which will be brought to a close tomorrow night, after having lasted since Thursday morning.

Probably nowhere, except in the wild hills of New Mexico, where the only remnants of the western hemisphere—the penitents—observe their human ceremonies at the same time, is Easter so oddly celebrated.

One of the greatest crowds of mixed nationalities that has ever been gathered together on the south side was present Saturday night.

It is estimated that between six and seven thousand people were present at the camp during the course of Saturday and last night. Every mode of travel—the auto, motorcycle, bicyclo, mule, horse and buggy, and even old footmobile—was represented at the gathering by residents from every point of the valley. It was a novel scene, the hundreds of vehicles, clustered about the thousands of people wandering to and fro about the Yaqui huts in an attempt to catch a glimpse of the dancers, and though the darkness of the night was made even blacker by the clouds of dust overhanging, the occasion was one that few people today are sorry for having participated in.

The annual celebration of the Yaquis commenced last Thursday and will terminate this evening with a prayer service at their improved place of worship in one of the miniature huts. During the course of that time there has been over a thousand Yaqui from every section of the valley present at the camp, and every individual has in one way and another played a significant part in the ceremony within the four days' time.

The activities surrounding the dance in which the visiting Americans were particularly interested, commenced Friday evening with a ceremony representing the birth of Christ. In the form of an idol, the Christ figure was paraded about the village, and after the festivities were over he was returned to the position on the church altar.

Saturday morning the ceremonies of the day opened with the initiation of a commitment upon the Jews, represented in the dances by the "Pascos," the four dancers, who in turn carried out the antics of the deer, bound and other animals.

The scenes witnessed by the visitors at the camp Saturday night were more or less of the same variety. The Pascos in their little hut, where only a very limited number might witness their dance at the same time, was the center of attraction. Each of the dancers wore a singular suit, consisting of the feet, a variety of rattles about the legs and from the waist up they were naked. Over the face they wore the mask representing an animal's face, generally the deer and bound.

The "Matrachs" dance, participated in by eighteen of the young bucks of the camp, was produced in front of the church. Only an orphan may take part in the Matrachs, and like in the Pascos dance, the honor bestowed upon the fellow who participates is great.

This morning at daybreak another novel incident to the dance was the deer and hound chase. The leader of the Pascos, dressed in a deer skin, carrying the deer, according to custom, performed his escape, and immediately thereupon the hunt participated in by the other three members of his set was instituted. The deer chose the underbrush about the camp and his hiding place, and after a half hour's hunt he performed his return to camp without detection.

Today the lively celebrities of last night and early this morning are absent. The dancing ceased about 8 o'clock, and after a short rest, the church service followed. The final ceremony takes place tonight with a prayer service and then the annual Easter dance is no more for another year.

COUNT ZEPPELIN ANGRY

ROMANSHORN, Switzerland, April 6.—Count Zeppelin is not satisfied with the way his airships are being handled. He called together his engineers and captains of the dirigibles at the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshafen, and critiqued them on several scores. He said the full power of the airships had not been employed; that longer raids were possible, and that there was a disposition to wait for too favorable weather. He said he believed the attack upon London had been delayed unnecessarily, and criticized the captains for retreating from hostile aircraft.

THE CHANCELLOR'S WARNING



PORK BARREL OPENED BUT SEEMS LEAN

In Comparison With Former Appropriations for Harbor and River Improvements Present Allotments Are Modest.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—After and harbor improvement projects to share in the \$40,000,000 authorized in a lump sum by Congress for those public works deemed most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation have been announced by Secretary Garrison, Congress left the chief of engineers of the war department the cutting of the original estimates, which amounted to \$13,000,000. The Pacific Coast projects, which met the engineer's approval have been selected as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal., \$75,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$12,000; Oakland, Cal., \$80,000; San Pablo Bay, Cal., \$15,000; Humboldt harbor and bay, Cal., \$200,000; Petaluma creek and Napa river, Cal., \$15,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal., \$60,000; Coquille river, Oregon, \$75,000; Coos Bay, Oregon, \$70,000; Coon river, Ore., \$1,000; Nehalem bay, Ore., \$124,775; Snake river, Ore., Washington and Idaho, \$20,000; Upper Columbia river, above Cello Falls to Mouth of Snake river, Oregon and Washington, \$27,000; Mouth of Columbia river, Oregon, and Washington, \$1,500,000; Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers, below Portland, Oregon, \$450,000; Willamette and Yamhill rivers, above Portland, Oregon, \$25,000; Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, Washington, \$15,000; Clatskanie river, Oregon, \$1,000; Grays harbor and bar, Washington, \$500,000; waterway connecting Port Townsend bay and Oak bay, Washington, \$15,000; waterway connecting Puget Sound and Lagoon Union and Washington, \$17,500; Kaula, Hawaii, \$10,000; Honolulu, Hawaii, \$25,000; San Juan harbor, P. R., \$5,000.

Some of the principal projects in other sections of the country receive the following allotments: Hudson river \$277,789, in addition to which there was appropriated by separate act \$25,220, making the total for the Hudson \$1,500,000; Delaware river from Philadelphia to the sea \$1,000,000; Savannah, Ga., 26-foot project, \$225,000; Jacksonville, Fla., to the ocean, \$250,000; Southwest Pass, Mississippi river, \$400,000; channels at Galveston, Port Bolivar and Texas City, \$150,000; Houston ship canal, \$200,000; inland waterway on coast of Texas, \$625,000; Mississippi river, between mouths of Ohio and Missouri rivers \$300,000; mouth at Missouri river, \$1,000,000; Missouri river, Kansas City to mouth, \$1,000,000; Ohio river, open channel work, \$310,000; locks and dams \$2,300,000; Chicago harbor and rivers \$500,000; St. Mary's river, Mich., (fourth lock) \$1,000,000.

In addition the Mississippi river commission has been given \$1,000,000 for its regular work; \$500,000 have been set aside for examinations, surveys and similar work, and \$2,213,528 have been set aside for contingencies.

SCRATCH PADS

5c and 10c lb. Review office.



AVE YOU
EVER PAID
INTEREST

on borrowed money? If so, you know how fast it counts up.
Have this bank pay 4% interest to YOU! by depositing steadily at our Savings Department—the interest will count up fast.

The Bank of Bisbee



WITH MONEY

That's the way wealth has been gained since the world started.
Every dollar you deposit at Our Savings Department is making money for you with the 4 per cent interest which this bank allows.
Get your savings account started and MAKE IT GROW!

Citizens Bank and Trust
Company

Main Street. Bisbee, Arizona.
Will E. McKee, President. C. A. McDonald, Cashier.
O. W. Wolf, Assistant Cashier.

MINERS AND MERCHANTS BANK
BISBEE, ARIZONA

THE FUTURE PRICES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS

are so uncertain that much money is now idle. Safety and Liberal Interest are assured by an account with the Miners & Merchants Bank with us

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on
Time Deposits

DEPOSITS OVER
A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS